

## U.S. urged on technology for Soviets

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — Business representatives, backed by Republican senators, urged the administration of President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday to permit use of U.S. technology to build a pipeline from Soviet natural gas fields to Western Europe. E.C. Chapman, executive vice president of Caterpillar Tractor Co. told a Senate foreign relations subcommittee that previous sanctions had damaged his company without hurting the Soviets. The Carter administration placed export controls on oil and natural gas equipment, including pipelayers, in 1978 in response to alleged Soviet human rights violations. Before that time, said Mr. Chapman, Caterpillar enjoyed 85 per cent of the Soviet market for large track-type tractors and pipelayers.

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# Jordan Times

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جريدة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Hassan meets with Jordanian students

KARACHI (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, now on a visit to Pakistan, met here Wednesday with Jordanian students studying at Pakistani universities. He enquired about their conditions and urged them to double efforts in pursuing their education so that they can serve their country better and contribute to its progress and prosperity. Prince Hassan met Tuesday with Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq and reviewed with him Pakistani-Jordanian ties and Middle East developments. The meeting with the president was attended by Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan and Jordan's ambassador to Pakistan. President Zia also held a dinner banquet in Karachi in honour of Prince Hassan.

## Greek president arrives in Bombay

BOMBAY, India (A.P.) — President Constantine Karamanlis of Greece arrived in Bombay Wednesday night on a five-day state visit to India. Mr. Karamanlis is scheduled to fly Thursday morning to New Delhi where he will hold talks with Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Mrs. Gandhi will host a lunch in honour of the Greek president on Friday. Mr. Karamanlis also is scheduled to tour the southern Indian port city of Madras and some ancient Hindu temples at Mamallapuram before leaving next Monday on a nine-day state visit to Australia.

## Group says 4,000 Iranians executed

GENEVA (R) — A civil rights group told the U.N. Human Rights Commission Wednesday an estimated 4,000 political prisoners were executed in Iran in the past eight months. The New York-based group, called Clergy and Laity Concerned, which has some 200 Iranian and other members, gave the commission a list of 2,596 Iranians alleged to have been executed between June and December last year, with time and place of execution. It submitted a 175-page report which estimated 1,500 more prisoners died in the past eight months. The report gave eyewitness details of prison conditions and torture in Iranian jails, which it said were collected from former prisoners.

## Klibi to go to Belgium March 8

BRUSSELS, Belgium (A.P.) — Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi will visit Belgium from March 8 to 11, to discuss with Belgian and European Economic Community (EEC) officials ways of reviving the long-stalled "Euro-Arab Dialogue," a government spokesman said Wednesday. Mr. Klibi will meet with Premier Wifredo Martens and Foreign Affairs Minister Geo Tindemans, the spokesman added. Belgium currently holds the rotating presidency of the 10-nation EEC. Efforts by the EEC and the Arab League to establish a dialogue on joint agricultural and economic ventures began in the mid-1970s.

## Turkish team in Jeddah

BAHRAN (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu arrived in Jeddah Wednesday for a meeting of an Islamic committee seeking an end to the Iran-Iraq war, the Saudi Press Agency reported. The nine-man group, which was set up last year, will meet at Organization of Islamic Conference headquarters on Friday in a fresh attempt to mediate in the conflict, now in its 13th month.

## Panel prepares for Children's Day fete

AMMAN (Petra) — Preparations for Children's Day celebrations on April 21 were discussed by an ad hoc committee at the Princess Alia Community College on Wednesday.

Meeting under the chairmanship of Mrs. Laila Sharaf, the committee formed technical, literary and musical subcommittees to follow up the preparations. It also set a programme for the three-day celebrations, which entail exhibiting 250 pictures and drawings by children in kindergarten and in the elementary stage. Also on display will be a model kindergarten school.

## Saddam welcomes Jordanian volunteers to 'battle of honour'

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Wednesday visited the contingent of the Jordanian all-volunteer Yarmouk Force which arrived here earlier in the day to fight alongside Iraqi forces against Iran in the Gulf war.

Addressing the volunteers, who are the first group to arrive, the president paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein and to the government and people of Jordan, voicing his appreciation for their total support of Iraq and the Arab Nation.

Jordan and Iraq, the president said, stand in one line and one trench to confront all challenges and the enemies of the Arab Nation.

He told the Jordanian volunteers, "your presence here has a national dimension since every Arab citizen has a national duty to fight in defence of Arab land and rights."

## Sharif Zaid is back after talks in Qatar

AMMAN (Petra) — Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker returned to Amman Wednesday evening at the end of a three-day official visit to Qatar.

During the visit, Sharif Zaid was received by Qatari Emir Sheikh

## Fresh clashes in Beirut

the town out of action, a government official said.

The Lebanese government news agency quoted Hassan Izzeddin, the local director of telephones, as saying it was impossible to estimate how long repair would take.

The bomb exploded outside the main telephone exchange, close to a position manned by Syrian peacekeeping troops. Security sources said five Syrian soldiers were among the wounded.

## U.S. to sell Saudis F-5s

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Defense Department has told Congress it intends to sell Saudi Arabia 15 Northrop F-5 reconnaissance and fighter aircraft worth about \$350 million.

The sale, which would include spare parts, is part of a long-term U.S. effort to modernize the Saudi armed forces.

Records show Saudi Arabia spent \$18.7 billion on U.S. arms between 1970 and 1980.

Last year Congress approved a controversial sale of five airborne warning and reconnaissance planes (AWACS) to Saudi Arabia for \$8.5 billion amid intensive lobbying.

Under U.S. law, Congress must be notified of all major arms sales.

## Malaysian premier in Oman

MUSCAT (R) — Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad arrived in Oman Wednesday for a three-day on the third leg of a Gulf tour, Muscat Radio said.

He flew in from Abu Dhabi, where he and United Arab Emirates leaders appealed to the superpowers to be sincere in their efforts to find a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

Dr. Mahathir, who has also visited Bahrain, will end the tour in Saudi Arabia.

## Court trying Sadat's assassins to announce verdict Saturday

CAIRO (R) — The supreme military court trying the alleged assassins of the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will announce its verdict on Saturday in open session, the court said Wednesday.

The military prosecutor has asked for the death sentence for the four alleged killers and 20 others accused of involvement in last October's assassination.

The court said it finished hearing pleas for the defence this morning. The trial started on Nov. 21.

The trial has been marked by a series of clashes between the court and members of the defence team.

The latest of these clashes brought lawyer Abdul Halim Ramadan, who is defending the chief accused, Lt. Khaled Al Islambouli, before a lower military tribunal Wednesday on charges of contempt of court.

The trial was interrupted in late December when defence lawyers walked out in protest against the refusal of the court to allow them to call certain witnesses, including a Muslim theologian.

The lawyers resumed their pleas after Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak turned down their request to meet him, saying the dispute was a purely legal matter in which he could not intervene.

A central military court postponed the trial of Mr. Ramadan for 24 hours pending further study of his case.

He told reporters on Tuesday night that he was detained on Monday for 12 hours for interrogation by the military prosecutor.

He also said that the defence had filed a plea at Egypt's supreme constitutional court questioning the legality of the Sadat assassination trial.



U.S. special envoy Philip Habib (left) talks to Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry Aner Shammout upon the envoy's arrival at Amman Airport Wednesday (Petra photo)

## Habib's Amman talks to centre on Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib arrived here Wednesday for a two-day visit to Jordan.

He will meet with a number of senior government officials for talks on bolstering Jordanian-American relations and Middle East problems, the Jordan News Agency, Petra said.

The fact that Mr. Assad received Mr. Habib, who arrived on Tuesday on the third leg of his latest Middle East tour, was seen by diplomats as a sign that Damascus was keen to keep lines open to Washington despite the poor state of U.S.-Syrian relations.

Mr. Habib's "standard visit" here was instructed by President Reagan, the official said.

Earlier in the day Lebanese Ambassador Marcel Namour went to the Foreign Ministry, to "coordinate Jordanian and Lebanese positions" on Mr. Habib's visit, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The envoy was met upon arrival at Amman airport by several senior Foreign Ministry officials and the U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Richard Viets.

Before flying to Amman from Damascus on Wednesday, Mr. Habib delivered a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, who handed him a reply.

The Syrian government news agency SANA said Mr. Habib called at the presidential palace to

## UAE president to confer with Khaled in Riyadh

ABU DHABI, UAE (Agencies) — The president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) will visit Saudi Foreign Ministry, who arrived Tuesday on the first visit by a ranking Iranian official to a Gulf Arab country in recent months.

The announcement said Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan will "consult and exchange views on current Arab developments" with the Saudi monarch.

The planned visit comes on the heels of talks in Saudi Arabia by UAE Oil Minister Mana Oteiba, the current chairman of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), on current conditions on the international oil market.

Sheikh Zayed and Mr. Azizi discussed bilateral relations and reviewed the current Islamic issues, as well as Iran's views about strengthening Islamic solidarity, the emirates news agency said.

## Zayed, Nasser in private talks

ABU DHABI (R) — South Yemen President Ali Nasser Mohammad and United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan.

President Mohammad was quoted on Tuesday as saying that his discussions with the UAE leaders would deal with the development of bilateral relations, Gulf security and the strengthening of Arab solidarity against "Zionism and imperialism."

President Mohammad, who arrived from Algeria on Tuesday, is accompanied by his ministers of foreign affairs and labour.

## Saudi press dismisses Qadhafi as 'paranoid'

RIYADH (Agencies) — The Saudi press reacted Wednesday to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's latest oil-preserved attack against Saudi Arabia by describing him as "paranoid" and "a nitwit."

"Qadhafi is squandering Libya's oil wealth on press releases in London and Paris, on filling the bags of assassination professionals with bombs and on buying off media conscience," said the leading newspaper Al Riyad.

The government-guided paper was commenting on Col. Qadhafi's public rally speech Tuesday during which he accused Saudi Arabia, the world's largest crude

exporter, of acting at U.S. behest to deprive Libya and other oil-producing states of "their source of national income, which is oil, by drowning the world market with crude oil at the cheapest price."

In his speech in the Libyan capital Tuesday which was reported Wednesday by the official Libyan news agency JANA, Col. Qadhafi also charged that Saudi Arabia was an enemy of Islam and the Arabs because it served only the interests of the United States and Britain.

Saudi opposition leaders had come to him from Riyadh, urging him not to have any dealings with

## Mitterrand, seeking Mideast dialogue, starts Israel visit

### OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R)

— President Francois Mitterrand of France, seeking to promote a new dialogue in the Middle East, arrived in Jerusalem Wednesday on the first visit by a European head of state and proclaimed himself a friend of Israel.

Mr. Mitterrand told Israeli President Yitzhak Navon in an airport speech that he hoped his journey would bring an irreversible renewal of relations between the two countries, which have been under heavy strain for the past 15 years.

Mr. Navon hailed Mr. Mitterrand, who visited Israel several times as leader of the French Socialist Party, as "a true friend, faithful to his principles and to his words."

But in a later ceremony welcoming Mr. Mitterrand to Jerusalem, Mayor Teddy Kollek delivered an implied rebuke over the French president's refusal to visit the Israeli-occupied eastern part of the city.

In his speech of welcome, Mr. Navon said Israelis were deeply conscious of the historical significance of Mr. Mitterrand's gesture to visit Israel.

The French leader has made it clear he intends to urge Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin,

## 2 Yugoslavs killed in Brussels

BRUSSELS (R) — A man firing a sub-machinegun killed two Yugoslavs and wounded three at the Belgian-Yugoslav cultural centre in Brussels Wednesday, police said. The gunman escaped after the shooting which followed a wave of attacks last year on Yugoslav diplomats and installations. The 1981 violence, in which a diplomat was killed and two were seriously injured, was linked by Yugoslav officials with the activities of ethnic Albanians from the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo. There was no immediate confirmation that Wednesday's attack also involved nationalists from Kosovo, where nine people were killed and more than 200 injured last spring in nationalist riots.

with whom he began talks on Wednesday night, to recognize the right of Palestinian Arabs to build their own homeland and state.

In a visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) two weeks ago, Mr. Cheysson, in another statement which brought angry reaction in Israel, said the Palestinian homeland could be located on territories occupied by Israel.

But the aides say Mr. Mitterrand will also firmly restate his argument, already voiced openly during recent visits to Saudi Arabia and Algeria, that Arab states and the PLO must recognize Israel's right to exist inside secure borders.

At the same time Mr. Cheysson will be meeting mayors of four Arab towns on the occupied West Bank in an encounter which the Israeli authorities, who control the mayors' movements, have agreed to allow.

One of the mayors, Elias Freij of Bethlehem, said in a telephone interview Wednesday that his colleagues would be urging the French minister to ask the European Economic Community (EEC) to call on Israel and the PLO to recognize each other.

## Americans searching for bases in Caribbean

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — The U.S. Defense Department is exploring the possibility of gaining access for U.S. warplanes at bases in a number of countries in the western Caribbean area, it said Wednesday.

Officials refused to identify the countries where U.S. survey teams have visited to examine existing facilities.

The United States already has its own bases in the Caribbean area including a big naval station at Guantanamo Bay in eastern Cuba and other bases near the Panama Canal.

The Reagan administration has moved to strengthen a number of Central American countries such as Honduras and Guatemala, which it considers threatened by Cuban-backed insurrections. The most immediate area of concern is El Salvador, but it appeared highly unlikely that the United States would attempt to send any of its warplanes or other military forces into that country, beyond the small number of advisers now there.

## Carrington not offended by Haig

NAIROBI, Kenya (A.P.) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said Wednesday he had "a very nice message" for U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig: "I'm not in the least offended."

Lord Carrington was asked at a news conference whether he was angered by the publication last week of what purported to be notes from a Haig staff meeting.

According to the Washington Post, the notes had the secretary describing Lord Carrington as "duplicitous bastard" for his handling of a Middle East matter.

"My relationship with the secretary of state is extremely good," Lord Carrington replied. "I have a very nice message for him: I'm not in the least offended."

A ripple of laughter spread through the crowd of more than 50 journalists at the news conference.

Lord Carrington wound up what he called "a very happy few days in Kenya" with a round of talks with President Daniel arap Moi, the current OAU (Organization of African Unity) chairman.

He also attended the opening of new British Council headquarters in Nairobi and announced that Britain will supply Kenya with 5,000 tons of wheat under the British food aid programme.

The wheat will be sold on the Kenyan market and funds raised will be used to finance development projects.

# NATIONAL

## French get JD 775,000 telcoms consultancy job

AMMAN (J.T.) — The French firm Sosrecom will serve as consultant to the Jordanian government in the implementation of a regional coaxial cable project that will ultimately link Jordan with Saudi Arabia and Syria, under a JD 775,000 agreement signed at the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) on Wednesday.

Under the agreement, the French firm will prepare designs, specifications and technical terms required for the project, and later will supervise the linking of Jordan's section with those of the other two Arab states. The planned coaxial and microwave network will have a capacity of 2,700 telephone circuits, in addition to a television relay network.

Sosrecom will prepare specifications and assess bids for the project's execution in 15 months.

Implementation of the project is to take another 24 months, according to the agreement which was signed for Jordan by Communications Minister Mohammad Addouh Al Zaben and for Sosrecom by a representative of the firm.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, Dr. Zaben said that Wednesday's agreement marks the third level of cooperation between Jordan and France in communications. This project to link Jordan with Saudi Arabia and Syria is considered a national scheme, he said.

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development will finance the Jordanian and Syrian sections of the project.

Day's giving totals JD 26,600

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan News Agency, Petra, Wednesday announced further contributions made by individuals and organisations to the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force. A total of 26 contributions were announced, amounting to JD 26,600.

Meanwhile, Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Al Jassim described Jordanian-Iraqi relations as exemplary, since they represent the highest ideals, embodying both countries' aspirations and common fate.

In an exclusive interview with Petra, the minister paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein and Jordan's stand in support of Iraq in its war with Iran.



## Canadian minister visits NPC, higher institutions

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting Ontario Minister of Education Betty Stevenson Wednesday called at the National Planning Council (NPC) and met with its president, Dr. Hanna Odeh. They discussed cooperation between Canada and Jordan in educational, cultural, technical and economic fields. They also explored the possibility of Jordan benefiting from Canada's expertise in vocational training.

Canadian Ambassador to Jordan Theodore Arcand, NPC Secretary General Basel Jardaneh and Ministry of Education Secretary General Dhiham Ra'fat attended the meeting.

Dr. Stevenson also called Wednesday at the University of Jordan and met with its president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali. They discussed ways of promoting co-operation between Canadian higher education institutes and Mu'ta University.

operation between Canadian and Jordanian universities, and the two sides expressed hope that close cultural and scientific cooperation will materialise in the near future.

Dr. Majali and Dr. Stevenson exchanged gifts on the occasion.

Later Dr. Stevenson visited the Jordan University liaison office and met with its director, Dr. Rizq Al Rashid, and heads of various divisions. Dr. Stevenson and her delegation also called at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), and talked to RSS Director Albert Butros.

The delegation also called at the Mu'ta University liaison office, and discussed with Mu'ta Vice President Ali Muhaizah co-operation between Canadian higher education institutes and Mu'ta University.

## AUB alumni club elects executives

AMMAN — The general assembly of the American University of Beirut Alumni Club elected on Tuesday a new executive committee.

The committee, elected for a one-year term, includes as officers Mr. Farouk Sa'd Al Ahmar, president; Dr. Samir Hana Jahshan, vice president; Miss Norma Suleiman Garain, secretary; Miss Taghrid Samih Toukan, deputy secretary; Mr. Nadir George Shalhoub, treasurer, and Mr. Rukni Freih Sweis, deputy treasurer. Dr. Fawaz Ahmad Toukan, Mrs. Aida Jabaji Matalkah, Mrs. Fleur Zawaty Majaly and Mr. Ghaleb Adnan Al Shalan were chosen as members.

## NCC panels meet on drafts

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council's legal committee held a meeting here Wednesday under the chairmanship of Mr. Salman Al Qudah. The committee discussed a draft law for military personnel that has been proposed by the government. The draft law is to be presented to the NCC's regular session on Monday.

The committee also resumed discussion of the draft landlord-tenant law, and decided to hold another session on Monday to continue its discussion.

Meanwhile, the NCC's social and educational committee also met Wednesday under the chairmanship of Dr. Ahmad Abu Qatara, to study a proposal to hold training courses and seminars for Jordanians who intend to go abroad for higher studies. The committee decided to form a subcommittee to draw up recommendations in this connection.

The social and educational committee meeting was attended by Education Minister Sa'id Al Tai, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran and University of Jordan Vice President Mahmoud Al Samra.

## JEC starts soon at Sahab estate

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Company (JEC) will in the coming few days begin to install an electric power grid at the Sahab industrial estate project, a spokesman for the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) said here Wednesday.

In accordance with an agreement between JEC and JIEC, the former will provide power to the Sahab project and will est-

ablish two main 10,000 kilovolt ampere (kva) transformers, in addition to 18 1,000-kva ones. It will also install high, medium and low voltage cables.

The whole project, in addition to civil works connected with the transformer station, is expected to cost JD 150,000. JIEC and JEC will share the cost of the project, which is expected to be completed before the end of 1982.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

• Multimedia exhibition of contemporary American art, at the American Centre.

• Paintings of Moshim Al Sarraf, at the Iraqi Press Section.

• Islamic literature, films and posters, at the University of Jordan.

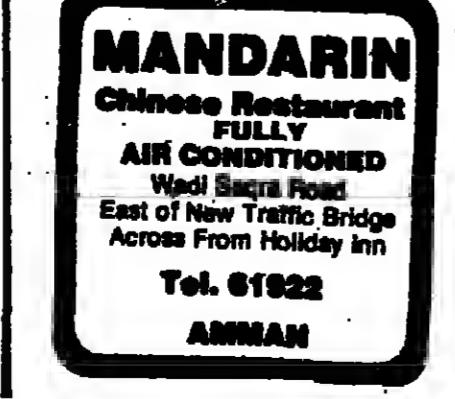
### Film

• La Loi du Survivant, colour film sub-titled in Arabic, at the French Cultural Centre Friday at 7:30 p.m.

• Architecture en Terre Cuite (Architecture in unbaked earth), at the French Cultural Centre.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

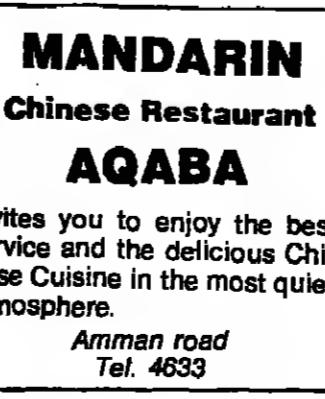
## RESTAURANTS & BARS



## HOTELS



AQABA



## TRANSPORTATION



## MISCELLANEOUS

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

## Condolences for Atallah family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to convey his condolences to the family of the late Fouad Atallah, who died here Tuesday.

## Civil Defence urges design safety

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Defence Directorate has requested the Jordanian Engineers Association to instruct engineering offices in Jordan to take into account the requirements of public safety when designing public buildings. It asked that all hotels, factories, high-rise buildings and hospitals be supplied with fire escapes, fire alarms and easy exit and entrance, and other safety facilities.

## Cabinet appoints 2 ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Wednesday appointed Dr. Suliman Al Dajani as Jordan's ambassador to Australia, and Mr. Hassan Abu N'meh as Jordan's non-resident ambassador to Luxembourg.

## Asfour meets Turkish, Swiss envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour conferred separately in his office on Wednesday with the Turkish and Swiss ambassadors to Jordan. They discussed cooperation in trade and economic affairs.

## Aqaba shipping traffic swells

AMMAN (Petra) — Ships of various sorts which called at Aqaba last year totalled 1,744, an increase of 278 over those stopping at the port in 1980. A statistical bulletin issued by the Aqaba Port Authority said 1,466 ships visited Aqaba in 1980.

## Jordan-Tunisian labour talks held

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Tunisia held talks here Wednesday on cooperation between the two countries in labour-related affairs. Discussion centred on vocational training, organisation of the labour force and employment of workers in both countries. The talks were conducted by Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jaber and Tunisian Employment Director Abdul Aziz Bouzalid. Labour Ministry sources said the two sides will initial a bilateral agreement Thursday.

## FJCC team set for Arab session

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) will participate in the 26th session of Arab chambers of commerce, which will open in Taif, Saudi Arabia, on March 29, the local press reported on Wednesday. The Jordanian delegation will comprise FJCC President Mohammad Ali Bdeir, the federation's Secretary General Yunes Al Huseini, two representatives each from Irbid and Zarqa, four representatives of the Amman Chamber of Commerce and one member each to represent all other Jordanian chambers of commerce.

## Abu Alanda gets JD 700,000 budget

ABU ALANDA (J.T.) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani has approved Abu Alanda Municipality's 1982 budget, Al Ra's newspaper reported on Wednesday. The paper quoted Abu Alanda Mayor Ibrahim Al Hunaiti as saying that the budget amounted to JD 700,000, of which JD 150,000 has been allocated for opening and asphalt roads, JD 50,000 for building retaining walls and for completing the municipality's new headquarters, and JD 150,000 for a new boys' secondary school.

## Turkish minister said due this month

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Turkish minister of trade will visit Jordan in the middle of March, the local press reported on Wednesday. It said the visitor will hold talks with senior Jordanian officials and meet with Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour on promoting commercial and industrial relations.

## THIRD AND NINTH DAY MEMORIAL

At 11:30 a.m. on Friday Mar. 5 1982 a memorial service will be held at the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation, Abdali in memory of our beloved

## FOUAD BISHARA ATALLA

The sons of the deceased and all the Atallah Family kindly invite all relatives and friends to attend the mass, considering this notice a special invitation for each one of them.

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## Friendship seeds get sown in Jerusalem's healing centre

## Comfort, succour to 'Our Lords the Sick'

ON AN imposing hilltop site at the Jerusalem end of the Bethlehem Road, the now-part-ruined buildings of the Order of St. John's original ophthalmic hospital stand sentinel over the valley.

It was in 1882 that the Order of St. John of Jerusalem came to the holy city to further the aims of the order of the Knights Hospitaller of St. John, which was established in Jerusalem in 1113 to give comfort and succour to poor pilgrims and to tend and heal "Our Lords the Sick."

Because the many blinding eye diseases in the Middle East afflict such a vast proportion of the population, the governing Turkish authorities in the early 1880s welcomed the proposal of the British order to build a hospital in Jerusalem to tackle this huge incidence of eye complaints and to specialise in their treatment, cure and prevention. The sultan of Turkey recognised the independent religious status of the order (a prerequisite in those days for all hospitals) and granted it the plot of land on the road to the birthplace of Christ. Here, in keeping with its motto "Pro Fide" (for the faith), and "Pro Utilitate Humani" (for service to mankind), and inspired by the teachings of Jesus and his many acts of healing, the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital opened its doors to countless thousands of sufferers to lessen their pain and distress, and to bring a measure of comfort and relief to their tragic, poverty-stricken lives.

As soon as this hospital was opened, the need for its service was clear for all to see. Patients flocked to its clinic in their hundreds every day, many travelling hundreds of kilometres on foot for the treatment and relief they so desperately needed and which at last was theirs for the asking — often as a final hope before their sight was lost or with the prayer that perhaps, God willing, it could be restored.

Within months, the first extension to the hospital was essential, and then another became necessary, and another still. And all the while the doctors and nurses laboured day and night treating the multitude of appalling eye conditions and teaching the elementary facts of cleanliness and hygiene as the vital basic steps in the prevention of contagious diseases such as trachoma — the greatest single cause of blindness in the world which affects some 400 million people, a large majority of whom are children under

the age of five.

Not surprisingly the fame of the hospital quickly spread throughout the Middle East, the British Commonwealth and indeed the whole world. So, with the assistance of its many admiring supporters, alternative accommodation was readily provided when, in the fighting which followed the termination of the British Mandate in 1948, the original hospital was severely damaged and, worse still, found itself in territory unreachable by the majority of its Arab patients.

It was at this time that the Order of St. John came closer than ever to the scenes of its earliest origins.

For the hospital was now housed within the ancient walls of the Old City of Jerusalem itself, and within a very few yards of the Church and Convent of St. John The Baptist, where the charitable works of the Knights Hospitaller of St. John first began and about which these very words were written by a traveller to the Holy Land in the year A.D. 1160.

"Over against the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, on the opposite side of the way towards the South, is a beautiful church built in honour of John the Baptist, and a hospital, wherein in various rooms is collected together an enormous multitude of sick people, both men and women, who are tended and restored to health daily at very great expense."

This is the place now known as the Muristan. Bordering on to the beautiful modern cloisters of the Lutheran Hostel, built in the same style as those of the 11th century, is a tiny memorial garden commemorating the work of the Order of St. John from its inception and marking the very spot on which it was founded so many hundreds of years ago. Filled with the exotic and brightly coloured flowers of the Holy Land, this peaceful garden is lovingly tended by a devoted servant of the order, retired after thirty years' service.

Despite wars, political strife and many a hardship, the vital work of the Order of St. John in Jerusalem has been maintained. But to cope with the needs and numbers of its patients which increased from day to day, once again a move from the hospital buildings in the Old City was warranted and bigger and better facilities were called for.

Now the meaning of the words "... at very great expense" really came home to those who con-

trolled the pursestrings of the order. But as seldom, if ever, in its chivalrous history has the Order of St. John failed in its hospitaller undertakings, so in the late 1950s the tremendous response to the order's appeal for financial support from its members and friends throughout the world enabled the establishment of the great modern St. John Ophthalmic Hospital of today which was opened in 1960.

One of the most impressive new buildings of Jerusalem and set in magnificent garden surroundings, this new hospital was built to the most up-to-date specifications and standards.

As with all other St. John buildings which are very much in evidence in the Holy City, the doors, windows and walls of the new hospital are decorated with the Order's emblem — the eight-pointed white cross of Amalfi — adopted by the Knights Hospitaller as a tribute to the merchants of that maritime republic which financed the buildings of the St. John Pilgrims' Hospice (the forerunner of the Hospital). This same cross adorns the bedspreads in the wards and the uniforms of the nursing staff. It is the only emblem used as decoration for the hospital's memorial prayer room — a haven used by all for quiet meditation before the simple altar carved from the very beams used by Saladin to build the Dome of the Rock in the 12th century and procured for the Order of St. John when the Dome was renovated in the 1960s. And where patients and visitors rest in the shaded cloister gardens, here too are the eight-pointed crosses interspersed with historical shields and plaques: fitting reminders of the history and tradition which inspires the humanitarian work of the Order of St. John.

Staffed by an international medical team, this eye hospital is one

of the busiest in the world. The hospital itself is living proof that man really does care about his fellow men. Its upkeep and maintenance, so the concern of so many different countries, races and beliefs. Its children's ward, for example, is entirely sponsored by the American Society of the Order of St. John, who also provide a surgeon to take charge of the sight-restoring corneal grafting operations made possible by the establishment of an eye bank to which His Majesty King Hussein's eyes are bequeathed. The linen and other necessities come from ladies' guilds in Jerusalem, London, Sydney, Toronto and other major capitals. The X-Ray equipment was a gift from the Canadian Priority of the Order, and for its ambulances and many more vital items the hospital relies heavily, too, on the Alliance of Orders of St. John in France, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and the Netherlands.

Of the medical staff, the nursing sisters come from Europe, Scandinavia and from England and British Commonwealth countries, many being members of the Order of St. John's other charitable foundation, the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade. Surgeons come from England and America, as well as from the priories and commanderies of the Order of St. John in such places as Australia, New Zealand, Africa, Canada and Northern Ireland.

The routine of the hospital's daily life begins in the very early hours when dawn is heralded by the strains of the Muslim call to prayer from the tower of the nearby mosque which, fittingly enough, is dedicated to the famous Muslim warrior and surgeon, Sheik Jarrah, who at Saladin's bidding, tended the wounds of King Richard Coeur de Lion.

With the first light come the pa-

ients. Mothers bring their babies, sons their grandparents. Sometimes whole families come, all suffering from some horrifying disease passed from one to the other. Each year 35,000 or so patients are treated and more than 4,000 major and sight-restoring operations are performed.

Now, a century since the first hospital was opened, the need for this work is as great if not greater than ever before. Today, encouraged by the spirit of the original knights, members of the order throughout the world acknowledge their responsibility to the men, women and children who over the years have grown to rely

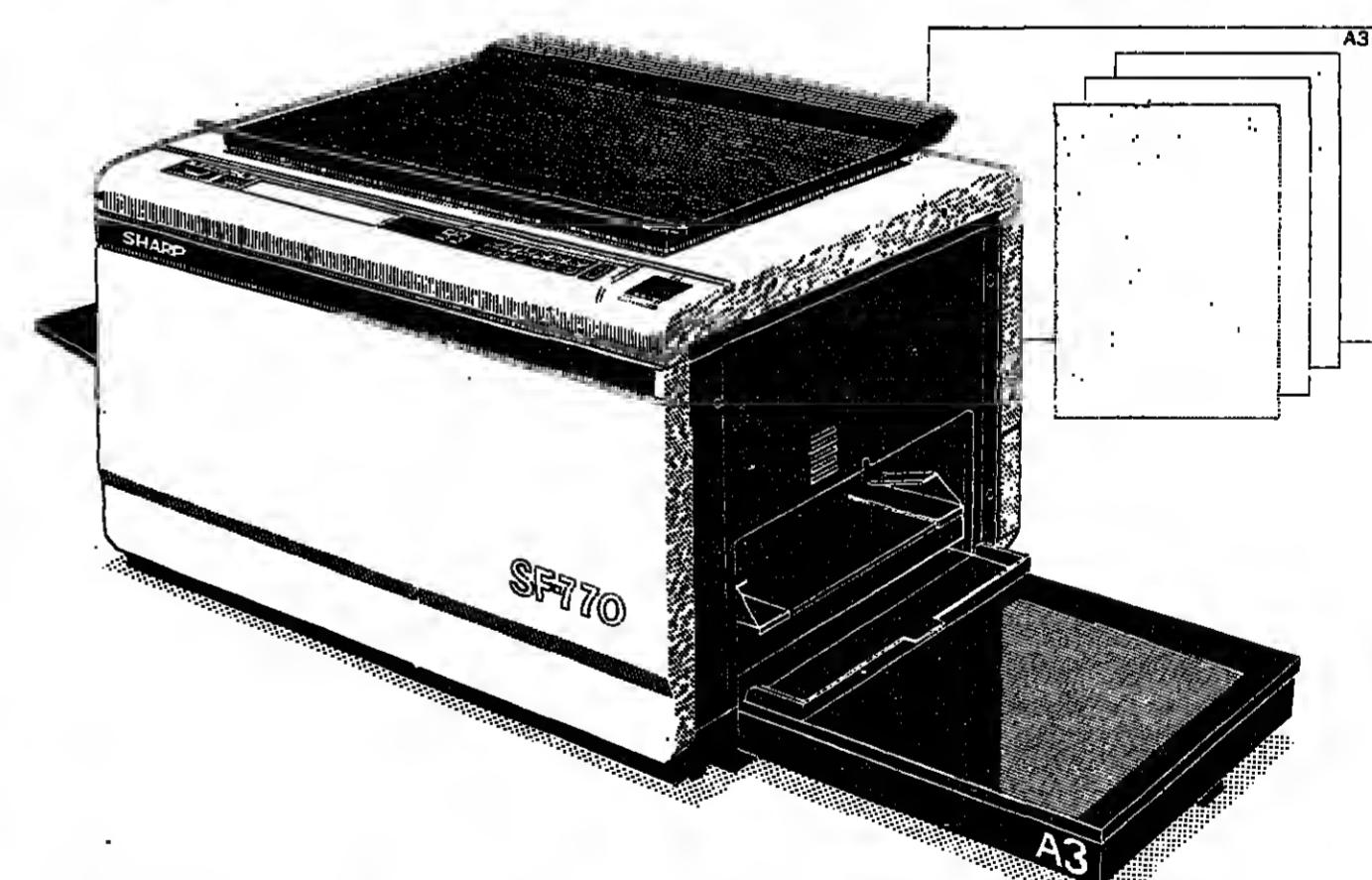
on the hospital for care of their sight and who still overflow its clinic at every session knowing that here they will be given a warm and friendly welcome as well as the best treatment that money can buy.

But the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital is far more than a centre for healing. It is common ground where seeds of friendship are sown and cultivated; where understanding and co-operation are fostered, where not only pain is relieved and sight restored, but almost more important still, where trust and goodwill are developed day by day "in the service of man."



The British Bank of the Middle East, on behalf of The Hongkong Bank Group, recently gave a donation of JD 5,000 to the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem in connection with their centenary appeal. Mr. A.D.E. Dawson, the bank's Area Manager in Jordan is seen handing over the cheque to Maj. Gen. F.W.E. Fursdon, executive officer and knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The ceremony was attended by Senator Ahmad Al-Khalil, (left) who is chairman of The Society of the Friends of the Order of the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem. The hospital which serves the Arab community in occupied Jerusalem and the West Bank relies solely on voluntary financial contributions from members of the Order of St. John and from its friends and supporters in the Middle East and elsewhere.

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Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy and warmer, with southwesterly moderate winds, freshening at times. Temperatures are expected to drop late in the afternoon and clouds will gather. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	4	13
Aqaba	10	23
Deserts	3	17
Jordan Valley	10	19

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 9, Aqaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 91 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent.

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Keep in touch

DESPITE CONTINUED efforts to augment public services in Jordan as part of our development process, communication and postal services continue to lag behind in almost all respects. Few can understand why; and sad to say, we are not among them.

It is no secret that Jordan does not have enough telephone and telex lines, not enough post offices in rural areas, or the big towns for that matter. And to top it all, there seems to be a lack in information and maintenance sub-services, absence of additional ones, and mishandling of whatever is left.

Residents in the country—Jordanians and visitors alike—must not be involved in the argument over whose responsibility it is to make home delivery of letters and postal articles. The Post Office claims that the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment is to blame for not producing, over so many years, a personal address system for the country.

Now are citizens and visitors are supposed to understand that telephone operators are so underpaid that deficient sub-services in placing international or local calls, or simply in answering the public's inquiry calls, are inevitable. Moreover, our citizens are not to be blamed for resenting, being taken in by public relations announcements about great achievements in the field of telecommunications and visions of even greater projects under study or execution.

One thing we do understand though: Postal services have got to be vastly improved and added to in order to keep up with other efforts, and to consolidate on the hard-won achievements of the other sectors of our development process. For a foreign company to establish its regional headquarters in Amman, open lines of communications with its head office and clientele abroad is of absolute necessity. Businessmen, international visitors, journalists and others cannot be left oblivious of the rest of the world during their stay in or travel through Jordan.

But it is we, Jordanians, who are suffering most from our communications problems. It is we who need to pay Jordan's huge fuel bill, to make capital investments in transport vehicles and in insuring and maintaining them to waste time in travelling between cities and villages, to suffer from high blood pressure resulting from dealing with our telephones and telephone operators, and to spend whole working days and resources to pay a tax bill or renew one's passport.

It is simply the Post Office which can, and must, shape up to help change things. We have waited long enough,

## RED & BLACK

# The geo-politics of narrow sea routes

The Mediterranean is possibly the greatest sea that ever was. It has always been considered as the most strategic water cavity in the world, and has always been a hot area for superpower rivalry. The USSR has been trying to have access to the sea since the 17th century, but all its attempts have been subverted.

Yet, with oil, it seems that, the Red Sea is going to get a better relative position on the scale of importance. It is surrounded by the largest suppliers of oil to the rest of the world. These states are

either very unfriendly to the USSR or they are very friendly to it. On the West Bank of the sea, Sudan and Egypt dominate. If Sudan turns into a large oil producing country, the importance of the Red Sea will escalate even further.

In addition, Saudi Arabia is investing heavily in the port of Yanbu'. If Iraq extends a pipeline to the same Saudi port, the northern section of the Red Sea will gain an obvious leverage on the south, thus boosting business through the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean

and the Gibraltar straight into the Atlantic Ocean.

To ensure the continuous flow of oil through the Suez Canal and the Gibraltar strait to Europe and America, peace and stability must be guaranteed in the countries surrounding both waterways.

However, the southern route extending from Yanbu' to Bab-Al-Mandib into the Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean is not as safe. To guarantee its safety, S. Yemen may be asked to loosen its

ties with the USSR.

Should this fail, the obvious alternative would be to extend a pipeline from Saudi Arabia to one of Oman's major ports such as Salala or Muscat. A depot can also be established there with another pipeline stretching to the Gulf states like the UAE.

The Red Sea has another advantage represented in the port of Aqaba. That port is on the Gulf of Aqaba and presents a shorter route to the Suez Canal than the port of Yanbu' in Saudi Arabia. Commercially speaking,

Aqaba is more feasible than Yanbu'. However, its proximity to Israeli port of Eilat and south of the globe, then it goes without saying that peace must be ensured for the people living in the area.

The fact that oil is carried to the rest of the world through very narrow waterways is a disturbing fact. The Red Sea will eventually become the target of disorder and superpower struggle. Such a fact may prove to be a very important factor playing on the future of this area.

If all these efforts are put to guarantee the safety of

ships and tankers carrying goods from and to the north and south of the globe, then peace must be ensured for the people living in the area.

Fragile or unstable peace cannot last forever.

The Red Sea is a very important factor in the peace process. Should it be a card in the hands of the Arab World? Should it be used as a pressure tool on USA and Europe to work seriously for honourable peace? The obvious answer is yes.

# Israel's human rights record incompatible with democracy

Today the Jordan Times publishes the third and final part of the report on the Israeli human rights practices in the occupied territories during 1981, prepared by Dr. James Zogbi and Rev. Donald Wagner of the Palestine Human Rights Campaign, 202 South State Street, 618 Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Founded in 1977, the Palestine Human Rights Campaign is a human rights movement of concerned individuals from a number of peace, church, civil rights and Middle-East organisations.

Sponsors of the PHRC include former Sen. James Abourezk, Prof. Noam Chomsky, Rev. Joseph Lowrey, Congressman John Conyers, Congressman Walter Fauntroy, and Pete Seeger.

### 3. Respect for Civil and Political Liberties, Including:

#### a. Freedom of Speech, Press, Religion, and Assembly

Freedom of religious expression is abridged in several ways in the occupied territories. In June, there were at least three separate incidents in which military authorities refused to allow memorial services according to religious rites on grounds that the families did not have proper permits for "demonstrations" (Al-Fajr, June 14-20 and June 21-27, 1981). There were at least two incidents involving the military's refusal to hand over bodies to families so that they could be ritually cleansed and buried according to Muslim law. There were several incidents of soldiers harassing worshippers en route to and/or leaving churches and mosques. A severe example occurred in April when Israeli soldiers assaulted a number of people at El Bireh as they were proceeding to Easter Sunday Services in the town's Greek Orthodox church (Al-Fajr, Apr. 26-May 2, 1981).

The military government has not been careful about the protection of Muslim and Christian holy places, nor has it exerted efforts to assure access in full freedom to communicate. The most serious incidents have taken place at the Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron, which Muslims revere as standing upon the burial site of some of their prophets. On several occasions, beginning in March, Israeli settlers have forced their way into the mosque during the time set aside for Muslim prayers on the Muslim sabbath of Friday; only on the first occasion were the intruders removed, and then after only an hour had passed. On June 15, settlers broke into the mosque, locked the gates to soldiers and Muslims, and spent the night inside. Subsequent invasions of the mosque have resulted in damage to a number of historic tiles (Al-Fajr, Mar. 16-22; Mar. 22-28; June 14-20; and Nov. 6-12, 1981).

The Al-Aqsa Mosque in East Jerusalem, which Muslims revere as one of their holiest sites and a place of pilgrimage, also has been invaded on several occasions by Jewish religious extremists. There is no evidence that the Israeli authorities have taken any action against them beyond requesting their removal. In the summer and fall of 1981, mosque officials discovered Israelis digging tunnels under, and thereby weakening, the foundations of Al-Aqsa. Efforts to put a halt to what pious Muslims believed to be a desecration of their shrine resulted in violence; eventually the tunnel was sealed. Muslim and Christian institutions both have been vandalised by unknown persons on several occasions in 1981.

The most serious example of official interference with religion was an incident in February 1981, involving the Greek Orthodox Church. According to the Jerusalem Post (Feb. 17, 1981):

"The 14-member Holy Synod of GOC in Israel Feb. 16 elected Greek-born Archbishop Theodore from Amman as Patriarch of the church in Jerusalem... Before the elections, GOC sources accused Israeli officials and Jerusalem Mayor... of meddling in internal church affairs, and attempting to persuade archbishops to vote for the favoured candidate of the Israeli authorities—Vasiliou. These church sources said Israeli officials had gone so far as to threaten archbishops with expulsion."

Freedom of expression is severely restricted in the occupied territories. Arabs are forbidden to express any

support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation or to criticise the Israeli occupation. Some examples from the Israeli and East Jerusalem press illustrate the consequences for expressing one's self too freely:

"The Mayor of Ramallah was charged with making statements supportive of the PLO during a newspaper interview. He was released on IS 10,000 bail."

— Al-Fajr, Aug. 9-15, 1981

"A West Bank worker was sentenced to 3 months in prison and fined IS 1,000 for writing the letters 'P.L.O.' on a factory wall."

— Ma'Ariv, Dec. 4, 1981

"In El-Bireh last week the Society for the Preservation of the Family held a party to celebrate the construction of a new floor. The military governor suddenly arrived at the building and ordered everybody to disperse. Those present were shocked, as this was not a political meeting and therefore not banned by the military government... He also ordered the removal of the cake which had been baked for the celebration. Its 'crime' was that it was decorated with green, red, white and black icing, the colours of the Palestinian flag."

— Al-Hamishur, June 16, 1981

"Two Palestinians were charged with publishing 'inciting material' on account of an article they wrote which dealt with social and economic conditions in the Gaza Strip under military occupation."

— Al-Fajr, July 26-Aug. 1, 1981

In addition to restriction on expression which the military government interprets as political statements, there is interference with artistic freedom in the form of book and film bans. Sellers of books which have been banned—there is no list of such books made available to bookellers—are subject to arrest and imprisonment, even though the books may have been obtained from Israeli distributors who are not subject to such bans. Possession of a banned book is considered cause for arrest. Paintings are restricted, as in the example below:

"The military government in Ramallah closed 'Gallery 79' indefinitely and placed three West Bank painters under military order not to display their work in public."

— Ha'aretz, Jan. 14, 1981

Freedom of assembly is virtually non-existent. Permits from the military authorities are required for all public meetings; no permits were granted in 1981. Nevertheless, demonstrations protesting actions and policies of the military government or illegal political rallies and gatherings were almost daily occurrences in 1981. In all instances they were forcibly suppressed by Israeli soldiers.

Commercial, school and work strikes are forbidden in the occupied territories. However, in 1981 three major strikes took place. The strike of government school teachers in the West Bank began in December 1980 and lasted until early March 1981. The physicians of the Gaza Strip were on strike for three weeks in September 1981. And there was a general strike among the Arabs of the Galilee following the announcement of Israeli annexation of the area in December. Despite numerous arrests of strike leaders and the use of force to try to

break the strikes, all three strikes were partially successful and represented the first instances of organised mass opposition in the occupation. Following the negotiated settlement of the strikes, several suspected organisers have been harassed. This is especially true of teachers more than 20 of whom were fired during summer without explanation. Local strikes, especially of shopkeepers, occurred throughout the year. These have been, broken either by forcibly reopening shops or by sealing premises permanently shut.

The Arab press of East Jerusalem is subject to censorship, and editorials judged in anti-Israel are frequently excised. The editors of the three Arabic language newspapers were restricted to their towns of residence for the entire year of 1981 which meant they were forbidden to go their offices in East Jerusalem. The military authorities closed the newspaper, Al-Fajr, for ten days in November, then again for one month within two days after the initial ban had expired. Throughout the year there were reports of official harassment efforts aimed at press freedom. In 1981, the military government was determined to stop all forms of press freedom. In August,

Annual Report prepared for stakeholders."

— Al-Fajr, May 10-16, 1981

Individuals frequently have been arrested on suspicion of holding private views which the military government deems inappropriate. For example:

"A 15-year-old girl from Tulkarem has been detained by security officials and accused, inter alia, of possessing a book of 'illegal' poetry—her own collection of poems."

— Al-Fajr, Aug. 3-15, 1981

Membership in the PLO is automatic grounds for arrest in the occupied territories, as is expressing support for it.

B. Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration, and Repatriation

Freedom of movement for the

documents. Several thousands of Arabs who have been arrested since 1967 are routinely denied travel documents, and young men of high school and college age are usually refused as well. There were several instances in 1981 of entire towns being put under travel bans for varying periods. Upon returning from Jordan, residents of the occupied territories, as well as other Arabs or persons of Arab descent, are subject to searches for weapons and comrade. Arabs have complained that these searches are more rigorous than necessary on purely security grounds, and constitute harassment.

Travel to foreign countries (other than Jordan) is regulated similarly to trips across the Jordan River. Several prominent Palestinians, notably members of the National Guidance Council in the West Bank, have been refused permission to travel to the United States and other countries during 1981. Also, many West Bankers who have been working in various foreign countries and had returned to visit their families for the summer were prevented from leaving the West Bank when they sought to cross the Jordan River bridges to return to their jobs.

A special restriction on movement used by the military government are

C. Freedom to Participate in the Political Process

Political freedom, as it is commonly understood in the United States, is non-existent in the occupied territories. The government of the occupied territories is a military one and law-making positions are filled by Israelis. In 1968, Israel did permit a restricted electorate to vote for mayors and council members for the largest towns on the West Bank. These officials have no substantive powers. Their main responsibility is to implement orders of the military government. Nevertheless, these mayors have emerged as the principal opponents of the occupation as they have sought to mitigate some of the harsh effects of punitive policies. The mayors of Nablus and Ramallah have become especially important symbolic political leaders since being maintained in 1981. Both have been working in various foreign countries and had returned to visit their families for the summer when they sought to cross the Jordan River bridges to return to their jobs.

The military government of Nablus is harassing, interrogating and threatening anyone who gives a lift to Bassam Shalq. It also exerts a variety of pressures on anyone meeting with the mayor... The people who drive him anywhere are invariably questioned with the aim to pressure and frighten them... Councillor Al-Hayek described how the Shalq family had heard someone digging up the ground next to the mayor's burnt-out car yesterday at 5 a.m. Council members dug up the soil outside the house again and found bundles of wiring. These were probably bugging devices. The day before, a military vehicle had been parked outside the Shalq family's home all night. The soldiers had asked to see the identity papers of all those visiting and had written them down." — Ha'aretz, Mar. 25, 1981

During 1981, the military government sought to terminate the role of the mayors as possible political intermediaries between the occupation authorities and the Arab population of the territories. For example, in May the acting mayor of Hebron stated that he had received an implicit threat of deportation: "(He) said that he had complained to the military governor of Hebron after three Arab families had been expelled from their homes in the town center and replaced by Jewish settlers... A few days later, he and the other councillors were called to the military governor, who told them that if the business strike and press conference they had called to protest against the expulsion of the Arab families went ahead, they would find themselves 'outside the town, and perhaps very far from it.'" — Ha'aretz

In June, the military authorities went beyond the issuance of threats and promulgated a military order making it illegal for any mayor on the West Bank to send cables of protest to the military government — or to foreign governments.

Government Attitude and Record Regarding International and Non-Governmental Investigation of Alleged Violations of Human Rights

Since 1976, Amnesty International and other groups have repeatedly requested an outside investigation of allegations of mistreatment of prisoners and security detainees. In September 1980, Al released a report which consists of a 1979 memorandum calling on Israel to permit an independent investigation of allegations of ill-treatment of security suspects by interrogators to warrant establishing a public inquiry. Al says that Israel's own pre-trial administrative and legal procedures, which tend to isolate suspects, prevent Israel from conclusively refuting such allegations. Specifically Al expresses concern that too many cases are decided upon the basis of confessions given prior to the defendant's coming into contact with his lawyer.



Al-Fajr carried a front-page article alleging that security officials were confiscating all incoming and outgoing mail of the newspaper (Aug. 16-22, 1981).

Booking to a report in Davar on Mar. 29, 1981:

"A panel of Hebrew university professors investigating the status of academic freedom in the West Bank obtained a list of over 3,000 books banned from distribution in the West Bank by the Israeli military censor. The list included works by American, Arab, Israeli, and even classical writers such as Christopher Marlowe, Shakespeare, and Sophocles; biographies of Abraham Lincoln and Alexander the Great... All books entering the West Bank for sale or distribution are automatically considered 'illegal' and banned, unless formally approved by the censor."

Educational materials originating in Arab countries are screened and censored if anything deemed to be anti-Israel or anti-Jewish in content. Every publication within the occupied territories must be approved in advance by the military censor. For example:

## OPEC member states okay urgent meeting

ABU DHABI (R) — OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil ministers will hold emergency talks on the world oil glut before the end of this month, OPEC President Mansur Sa'ad Al Oteiba said Wednesday.

Dr. Oteiba, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) oil minister, said most of the 13 OPEC members had agreed to hold a consultative meeting.

He told reporters when he arrived back here after sounding out Saudi Arabian and other Gulf leaders that a date and venue for the meeting would be decided very soon.

Dr. Oteiba urged oil exporters not to cut prices to compete for sales in the over-supplied market ahead of the OPEC talks. "I hope that countries which are thinking about reducing their prices will wait because we are determined to find the solutions which will help these countries and other countries," he said.

Gulf oil analysts said OPEC faced increased pressure to slash its already-depressed output, or else left world oil prices fall further, following Tuesday's surprisingly big cut by Britain, which took four dollars a barrel of North Sea quotes.

Dr. Oteiba was in Riyadh Tuesday seeing Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia, the key to any concerted OPEC move to defend itself against the prevailing glut. Wednesday he saw oil minister Ali Khalid Al Sabah of Kuwait.

Of the 13 OPEC countries, Iran has unilaterally trimmed prices by four dollars this year and some others are secretly discounting, analysts said.

Dr. Oteiba said: "we believe that the cut in prices which went below the floor of OPEC is illegal and we don't accept it because it will not solve the problem of these countries."

Reporters asked the OPEC president about the British price cut. "We believe that any sharp reduction in oil prices will have neg-

ative effects on everybody. We do not support the reduction in prices," he said.

London oil industry executives say that to defend its prices, now aligned on \$34 for a barrel of the benchmark Saudi Arabian light crude, OPEC will have to slash output.

They said only Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter, is wealthy enough to take an appreciable volume off the market but it has so far resisted OPEC pressure for a formal reduction in its official ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily.

With world oil demand down by some 10 per cent on peak 1975 levels, there is an over-supply of crude which enables the companies to shop around.

Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Algeria and Nigeria have been hit hardest by buyer defections.

OPEC sources said Vienna or Geneva were likely venues for the OPEC talks while gulf analysts noted that Dr. Oteiba was proposing a consultative meeting rather than an extraordinary ministerial conference.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.8205/15	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2237/40	Canadian dollars
	2.3672/82	West German marks
	2.5970/6000	Dutch guilders
	1.8747/57	Swiss francs
	43.65/67	Belgian francs
	6.0480/0510	French francs
	127.23/2575	Italian lire
	235.93/236.03	Japanese yen
	5.7770/90	Swedish kronas
	5.9850/70	Norwegian kronas
	7.9545/70	Danish kronas
One ounce of gold	356.00/356.50	U.S. dollars

## Gold price falls sharply as Soviets sell in Zurich

LONDON (R) — Gold was fixed at a two-and-a-half-year low in London Wednesday and a West German metals trader said there was no sign that the price of the metal would recover in the near future.

Gold was fixed at \$357.1 an ounce in London Wednesday morning. This was sharply down on last night's close of \$359.75 but only fractionally less than the New York close of \$357.5. The metal has fallen by almost \$40 since the start of the year.

The West German metals trader Degussa said in its latest precious metals report that no revival in investor interest in gold could be expected while U.S. interest rates looked set to stay at their present high levels.

Mr. Degussa said further Soviet gold sales could not be ruled out and as a result, more price falls were possible at any time.

The Soviet Union has been selling gold in Zurich in what some analysts see as a move to provide hard currency to help ease Poland's economic problems.

Degussa said that although the price of gold might recover for a

periods because of industrial demand or bargain buying by central banks, experience showed that in a weak market the pace of price recovery was slower than that of the fall.

Dealers on the New York gold market attributed part of Tues-

day's four-dollar fall there to concern at the possibility of higher interest rates following a rise in the federal funds rate, the overnight lending rate.

The dollar and sterling opened weaker in London Wednesday but moved up slightly in later trading.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed mixed but government bonds tended firmer in quiet trading, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 was down 1.4 at 556.4.

Oils featured and with the BNOC oil price cut already discounted, prices were boosted by better than expected 1981 results from Ultramar which ended 11p higher at 391 after 408. Others similarly coded below best levels included B.P. and Burmah were up 2p to 4p.

Among the leaders, Blue Circle, GEC, Hawker Siddeley and ICI fell 4p to 6p. North Americans were also easier.

Government bonds coded 1/4 to 1/4 up on Wednesday supported by the resilience of sterling, dealers said.

They added, with the gold price falling to 2 1/2 year low, the decline in gold shares accelerated. Falls among the producers stretched to three dollars as in Herties. Interim results from gold failed to enliven the sector, cons gold itself ending 8p lower and RTZ falling 7p. Pocoil shed 10p to 4p on sharply lower half-year profits.

Insurers turned mixed after figures from general accidents which gave up 2p to 324.

## Gulf military chiefs to discuss arms plant

BAHRAIN (R) — The chiefs of staff of six Gulf oil-producing states will have talks later this month on setting up an armaments factory, a Saudi Arabian newspaper reported.

The newspaper, Al Jazira, received here Wednesday, quoted Kuwait's chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Faraj Ghanim, as saying the subject would be fully discussed by the military leaders of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

Gen. Ghanim was in Saudi Arabia earlier this week on a tour of council member states prior to the meeting of the chiefs of staff in Riyadh on March 15.

The six countries are grouped in the Gulf Cooperation Council, based in the Saudi capital of Riyadh. Its main concern is defence and internal security, but it is also planning the region's economic integration.

The setting up of an armaments plant was among subjects discussed by the council's defence ministers in January.

## Japanese businessmen leave for Cairo

TOKYO (A.P.) — A Japanese delegation led by Tetsutaro Mizuno, chairman of Penta-Ocean Construction Co., left for Cairo via Paris Wednesday to attend a Japan-Egyptian economic committee meeting.

The delegation includes Shigeo Nagano, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Officials said Japanese and Egyptian businessmen will discuss ways of strengthening economic relations between the two countries during the two-day meeting beginning Saturday.

Meanwhile, the foreign ministry announced Japan has agreed to provide Egypt with grant aid totalling up to about 614 million yen (\$2.7 million) to be used for medicine and equipment against river fever, a viral disease carried mainly by mosquitoes, local electrification projects and national welfare programmes.

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## JORDAN DAILY GUIDE

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4:45 Cartoons  
5:10 Children's Programme  
6:55 Programme Preview  
7:00 Local Competition  
Programme

8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Arabic Series  
9:30 Documentary  
10:10 Arabic Play  
11:00 News Summary

12:00 News in Arabic

14:00 News  
14:10 Instrumentals  
14:30 New Music  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:03 Instrumentals  
16:30 Old Favourites  
17:00 Special Feature  
17:30 Pop Session  
18:00 News Summary  
18:43 French way of Life  
19:30 World of Arabian Music

19:45 News Desk  
19:50 Music  
Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary  
21:43 Evening Show  
22:00 Close down

#### FOR FRIDAY

7:00 Sign on  
7:41 Morning Show  
7:50 News Bulletin  
8:30 Fact First  
9:10 Quinsey  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Movie of the Week: "The Henderson Monster"

#### FOR FRIDAY

12:00 News Summary  
12:43 Pop Session  
13:00 News Headlines  
13:45 Friday Special

13:55 News Headlines

14:00 News Headlines

14:15 News Summary

14:30 News Summary

14:45 News Headlines

14:55 News Headlines

15:00 News Headlines

15:15 News Headlines

15:25 News Headlines

15:35 News Headlines

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26:00 News Headlines

## SPORTS

## Rebel cricketers reject appeal by authorities

LONDON (R) — England's cricket authorities said Wednesday they made a last-minute appeal to 12 rebel players to call off a private tour of white-ruled South Africa and cut short an international row.

The Test and County Cricket Board, governing body of the sport in England, said it sent a telegram Tuesday night to the 12, who began their first match in Pretoria Wednesday.

"We must make you aware of the very strong reaction in England and other countries to the proposed participation by you and other English cricketers in international-calibre matches in South Africa," wrote board chairman George Mann and secretary Donald Carr.

"If it is thought practicable for you to do so, we urge you to reconsider your position and refrain from playing in any such matches."

The cricketers, labelled the "dirty dozen" by some critical British politicians, arrived in Johannesburg over the past few days to play a series of sums reported to be up to £40,000 (\$70,000) each.

The tour has angered countries opposed to the apartheid policies that have isolated South Africa

from international cricket for 12 years.

The board pointed out to the rebels they could be endangering tours by India and Pakistan to England later this year. Such a move would "seriously affect country finances and the possible future livelihood of fellow cricketers," the officials wrote.

Sports officials also fear a boycott by black nations of the Com-

## Soviet Union assured of place in handball final

BONN (R) — The Soviet Union made sure of a place in next Saturday's World Handball Championship final by beating Poland 27-21 in Dortmund Tuesday night.

The Soviet team, for whom Vladimir Belov was again top scorer with 10 goals, remained the only unbeaten side in the tournament.

Romania, leading the other round-robin group by a wide goal difference, beat Hungary 24-19 in Bochum while second placed Denmark kept their hopes alive with a last minute 21-20 win over Sweden.

Romania play Spain and Denmark meet Hungary on Thursday in the last second round ties.

In the most tense match of the night, a capacity 12,700 Dortmund crowd watched Olympic champions East Germany beat holders and hosts West Germany 19-16.

But the West Germans still have a chance of reaching the third-place playoff if the mighty Russians crush East Germany on Thursday night.

## Referee runs for his life

VALDEOBISPO, Spain (R) — A referee fled two kilometres to a civil guards barracks to seek protection from angry football fans after ordering the local goalkeeper off the field in this southern Spanish town, police said Wednesday.

The English cricket authorities have already warned players of the harm they could do by re-establishing contact with South Africa, telling them in August and again last weekend their test careers could be jeopardised.

When the game resumed later, he gave a penalty against the visiting team, Cabueza, and again had to run off the field as their fans turned on him. The regional division match, last weekend, was suspended.

## West Ham dents Ipswich's League title hopes

LONDON (R) — Alan Devonshire marked his return to West Ham Tuesday night with a goal which dented Ipswich's English League soccer championship hopes.

The England midfield player, out for eight games because of ankle trouble, set up West Ham's 2-0 home win with his first goal of the season.

Devonshire's 40th minute effort was followed by a 64th minute goal from Belgian Francois Van der Elst.

They are all among the top six seeds for the all-England championships in London later this

## China, Thailand meet in Thomas Cup Asian zone final

BANGKOK (R) — China are heavily favoured to beat Thailand in the two-day Asian zone final of the Thomas Cup men's team championships starting here Thursday.

Local bookmakers are offering odds of 10 to one against Thailand, but nobody's betting.

The Chinese, playing in the Thomas Cup for the first time since their admission to the International Badminton Federation (IBF) last year, have brought their strongest lineup here.

Local experts firmly believe they will have clinched the nine-match tie after the first five matches, ensuring themselves a berth in the cup finals in England in May.

Thailand cannot hope to match the Chinese in singles. Han Jian, who beat Indonesian number one Liem Swie King in 1980, Chen Changie, winner of the first world games title last year in California, and reigning national champion Luan Jin, the Masters champion, give the Chinese a formidable singles lineup.

They are all among the top six seeds for the all-England championships in London later this

month.

The Chinese doubles pairs are almost as strong and the team appears capable of finishing off the Thais 9-0, just as they crushed India and Pakistan in their earlier ties.

"Not so," say the Thailand Badminton Federation (TBF) definitely.

"We have prepared ourselves for the Chinese, the giants of the game, for quite a long time," secretary-general Charoen Wattanasi, himself a former Thomas Cup player and all-England men's singles runner-up, told Reuters.

"We have studied each and every Chinese player. We have worked on our combinations and we hope the Bangkok heat in a capacity-full gymnasium will wear out the Chinese."

If the TBF are banking on the heat to beat China, they may be disappointed.

For, though the Chinese left Peking last Friday in zero (centigrade) temperature and landed in Bangkok's 30 (centigrade) reading, coach Wang Wen Jiao said

Wednesday: "We do not go out of China often, but when we do, we know how to prepare ourselves.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Q.1 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦K6 ♦AQ98 ♦AQ82 ♦A54

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♦ Pass

2 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass

What action do you take?

A. — You have not yet bid the full value of your hand. Since partner has persisted with spades despite the fact that your bidding has warned him that you might be short in that suit, he should have at least a six-card suit and, possibly, quite a useful hand.

Your doubleton king in his suit is adequate support, and we suggest that you make an effort to get to game by raising to three spades.

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦A854 ♦962 ♦74 ♦A106

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A. — Your hand is worth 10 points at a spade contract (you must revalue your trump queen) and partner has made a move toward game. Since you have an absolute maximum for your raise, you should accept. Bid four spades — the 4-4 major fit should be the better contract, especially since you have a ruffing value in diamonds.

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦865 ♦8 ♦A9 ♦AK8763

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

2 ♣ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A. — You have a difficult bid to make. Neither three clubs nor two spades expresses the value of your hand. A jump to four clubs bypasses three no trump, which could be your side's only playable spot, and you should have better trumps for a jump to three spades. A temporary bid of three diamonds, giving partner another chance to describe this hand, is the solution.

Q.4 — As dealer, vulnerable, you hold:

♦A86 ♦AQ98 ♦AJ1052 ♦7

What is your opening bid?

A. — Tactically, it might be better to open one heart rather than one diamond.

The problem with a one diamond opening bid is that you will have a difficult rebid to make should partner respond either one spade or two clubs.

By opening one heart, you leave yourself with a convenient rebid and can bid strongly later if the auction warrants such action.

Q.5 — East-West, vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AK6 ♦K10984 ♦K ♦A97

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

2 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?

A. — We won't fault you for bidding four hearts, but our inclination is to pass three no trump. North surely has only three hearts, and, in view of your strength in the black aces, it is a moral certainty that he has high-card values in diamonds. Since those high cards may not be pulling their full weight at a suit contract, a nine-trick no trump contract might be easier to make than ten tricks at hearts.

Q.6 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦863 ♦A9652 ♦AK843

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♦ Pass

2 ♣ Pass 2 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?

A. — Obviously, we don't like no trump, and we want to paint as accurate a picture of our hand as possible. Three spades is a possibility, but we would like better trumps to raise a suit that partner hasn't rebid — on this auction he would be entitled to expect three trumps headed by an honor. Therefore, we opt for three clubs, to show at least ten cards in the minor suits.



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# WORLD

But political ramifications remain complex

## Moscow support boosts Jaruzelski



Wojciech Jaruzelski

WARSAW (R) — Polish military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski has returned home visibly strengthened after a hero's welcome and two days of talks in Moscow, but no nearer to winning the confidence of his people.

Western diplomats said the Kremlin clearly signalled full support for Gen. Jaruzelski and his decision to clamp Poland under martial law last December to blunt a challenge to Communist power by the free trade union Solidarity.

In personal terms, this means that his position as undisputed leader appears assured for some considerable time and that plans mooted earlier for him to transfer power to the Communist Party heir apparent, Stefan Olszowski, apparently have been dropped or shelved.

But the political ramifications are more complex, according to Western and Polish analysts.

On the other hand, his continuation in power as head of the ruling martial law council will keep the discredited and weakened Polish Communist Party on the defensive.

This might have been difficult for Kremlin ideologists to swallow. But Gen. Jaruzelski appears to have convinced Moscow that until the party has effectively rebuilt itself, a process that could take several years, there is no realistic alternative to what amounts to military rule.

The apparent removal of Mr. Olszowski points to significant shift in the Kremlin and possibly also to concessions, which may become apparent in coming weeks.

Official communiques issued during the general's two days in Moscow indicated that he has firmly regained the Kremlin's trust, a fact already implicit in his decision to use the army to end to the activities of Solidarity.

The general has re-established his credentials with the Kremlin with an assurance that he will check all further challenge to Communist rule.

Some diplomats believe he also emerged from the Kremlin with something more than further economic aid.

The general has surrounded himself with men who are regarded as at least reform-minded, such as Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and it could be that he has been given the go-ahead in Moscow to continue with some of the liberal reforms of the Solidarity period—albeit cautiously and with the hand firmly on the brake.

The general must carry into the future the legacy of those killed during the early days of martial law and the burden of more than 300 political prisoners, men and women jailed for striking, organising illegal union activity and other acts of opposition, and the headache of what to do with 4,000 internees.

"Time will tell. We are men," he replied, adding: "If for just a single moment the situation was going against the government it is clear we would meet and take the necessary decisions."

Colonel Kamogou told reporters a "generalised offensive" was being prepared against all the positions held by Mr. Habre's FAN (Armed Forces of the North) rebels.

A civil war has raged intermittently in Chad since 1965.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) called for the ceasefire during a meeting on Chad in Nairobi last month. A Nigerian-led OAU peace-keeping force has been acting as a buffer between rival factions since last December.

African states also recognised the importance in any settlement of Mr. Habre's 4,000-strong FAN, which has taken control of at least half the country since Libyan troops pulled out of Chad in November.

But Chad President Goukouni Oueddei stormed out of the OAU meeting after he was told to negotiate with Mr. Habre.

The president has insisted on a

### Drink and save your heart

UTRECHT, Netherlands (R) — Alcohol is good for you and teetotallers are more likely to suffer heart attacks than regular drinkers, according to a study published Wednesday.

Dr. P. Kampschild of the University of Limburg concluded after a 10-year investigation into the link between heart disease and alcohol that drinking several glasses of beer, wine or strong drink per day reduces the likelihood of heart attacks by cutting down the level of fat in the blood.

Writing in the magazine of the Dutch Heart Foundation, Dr. Kampschild estimated that between 2,000 and 4,000 heart attacks a year in the Netherlands could be attributed to not drinking.

But he warned people tempted to increase their alcohol consumption for medical purposes that the secret is to remain a moderate drinker. Over-indulgence increases the risk of cancer and liver disease, he said.

### Soviets establish Venus surface brown

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet space probe which landed on Venus Monday established that the surface of the planet is dark brown, the official news agency TASS said Tuesday.

It said the craft, Venus-13, had been able to transmit high quality colour pictures after it burned up more than two hours after setting down on the scorching surface.

The craft had landed in a sandy and rocky area and sent back picture signals which were being assembled into a composite view of its surroundings.

TASS said it would be some time before this work was done.

The rock was cooled and exa-

mined to establish its chemical composition, while gases drawn in with the sample were also analysed. TASS said.

Venus is shrouded in fast moving yellow clouds, which has hindered examination of the planet's surface from orbiting spacecraft.

The craft also carried out other tests on the surface of the planet, TASS said. These included analysing rock samples and hammering a metal probe into the ground to test the strength of the rocks and measure electricity.

A second space probe, Venus-14, is due to land on Venus Wednesday after following its partner on the 300-million kilometre journey from Earth.

The rock was cooled and exa-

### Pentagon apprehensive of space war with Soviets

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — The Soviet Union may deploy laser weapons in space during 1983-1988 — a period beginning next year — that could threaten U.S. communications and spy satellites, according to a published report of secret testimony by the Pentagon's top scientist.

Richard D. Delauer, under-secretary of defence, also said the Soviets were expected to orbit a manned space complex capable of attacking ground, sea and air targets from space about 1990, according to the Army Times.

The Pentagon has said for some time that the Soviets were ahead of the United States in developing such weapons but Mr. Delauer's estimate is the first to disclose such an early date for deployment.

The newspaper, a privately owned weekly, said in its edition dated March 8 that Mr. Delauer's statements were contained in a secret testimony inadvertently read aloud by Republican Congressman Ken Kramer during a public hearing last week of the House Armed Services Committee.

"Geosynchronous satellites may be threatened by a Soviet space-based laser... as early as 1983-1988," Mr. Delauer was quoted as saying in the testimony read by Mr. Kramer.

Geosynchronous satellites always stay above the same spot on Earth. Such satellites are used primarily for communications.

Mr. Kramer's reading was interrupted by a committee aide, but not before Mr. Delauer's words painted a grimmer prospect for the

## Botha expels 16 rebels from party

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa's ruling National Party parliamentary caucus Wednesday expelled 16 members of its rebellious right wing in the country's biggest political crisis since 1939.

At the same time, nearly one million white voters went to the polls in Transvaal Province in municipal elections which could put Johannesburg, South Africa's biggest city, in the hands of the anti-apartheid opposition.

The split between the reformist and right-wing wings of the government became final Tuesday when State Administration Minister Andries Treurnicht and Minister for Black Education and Training Ferdi Hartzenberg, resigned from the cabinet. They were the leaders of a revolt against Prime Minister P.W. Botha.

Mr. Botha announced the two would not be replaced for the time being and said their duties would be assumed by other ministers.

The clash between Mr. Treurnicht, the party's two strongmen, erupted suddenly last week when Dr. Treurnicht called on the prime minister to reject possible future political rights for non-whites. Mr. Botha responded.

Respect of power-sharing is anathema to the conservative right-wingers and 22 party rebels subsequently voted against a motion of confidence in Mr. Botha's interpretation of party policy.

The prime minister gave them until Wednesday

to change their position or face expulsion. Party chief Whip Alex van Breda said six of the rebels had reversed their stance.

In a statement after a closed meeting, he said that the others, including the two ministers, had been expelled.

Political analysts have described the split as the biggest rift in a ruling South African party since 1939 over whether to go to war against Nazi Germany.

Dr. Treurnicht, suspended as leader of the Transvaal Province branch of the party on Saturday, is widely expected to form a new political party.

Sources close to the government said the prime minister had engineered last week's clash after becoming increasingly irritated with his right-wing critics.

Shorn of his right wing, Mr. Botha is now expected to move to liberalise some aspects of the country's all-embracing race laws. Such moves which have been fiercely opposed by Dr. Treurnicht and his followers over the past three years.

Dr. Treurnicht and his fellow rebels could remain in parliament for up to four years, when the next election is due, providing the ruling National Party with opposition from the right for the first time since it came to power in 1948.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Schmidt urged to visit Israel

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was urged by the conservative opposition Wednesday to pay an early visit to Israel to try to overcome recent misunderstandings between the two countries. Hans Klein, Middle East spokesman of the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU), told a press conference following a visit to Israel that the Israeli felt Mr. Schmidt was reserved towards them. "Helmut Schmidt's first visit would be a difficult one for him, but he would be able to clear up a great deal, if not everything," he said. The Bonn foreign ministry said Tuesday that West Germany had expressed regret and the pleasure to Israel over a fresh personal attack or Mr. Schmidt by Mr. Begin. The row broke out last week after Mr. Schmidt was quoted by an Israeli newspaper as saying he would not visit Israel until Mr. Begin took up the issue and said Mr. Schmidt should follow the example of his predecessor, Willy Brandt, and plead forgiveness for Nazi war crimes against the Jews.

### Israeli army evicts 60 Sinai squatters

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli army Wednesday evicted more than 60 squatters from northern Sinai and then began to dismantle their illegal outposts at the first stage of the Israeli withdrawal from the area next month. A large force broke into the settlement of Chazar Adar at dawn and forced the squatting ultra-nationalist members of the anti-withdrawal movement out of their temporary living quarters in caravans and buses, military sources said. The squatters, including women and children, tried to resist but they were forced onto buses and trucks and taken to a nearby army camp where they were released.

### Mrs. Gandhi to visit S. Arabia in April

NEW DELHI (A.P.) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia April 16-19 to help expand economic cooperation between the two countries, officials said here Wednesday. Mrs. Gandhi also is expected to discuss with Saudi King Khalid Bin Abdul Aziz the situation in the Middle East, particularly the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights by Israel and the establishment of an independent Palestinian homeland, the officials added.

### Tunis names ambassador to Libya

TUNIS (A.P.) — Mohammad Jenifene was named Tunisian ambassador to Libya on Wednesday, marking the resumption of normal diplomatic relations between the two nations after last week's visit to Tunis by Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi. Relations between the neighbouring North African countries were downgraded to the charge d'affaire level after a January 1980 commando attack against the southern Tunisian mining city of Gafsa. Tunisia called the 100-man commando unit has trained in Libya. Libya denied the charge.

## Pakistan politician protests mass arrest

KARACHI (R) — A leading Pakistani politician speaking for six banned political parties, has accused the country's military government of arresting more than 10,000 people during the past week and terrorising citizens.

Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, president of religio-political Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan (JUP) party, told a news conference here that the government had turned Pak-

istan into a "police state" by arresting innocent people.

Most of the 10,000 people arrested were political workers, Maulana Noorani said. His statement was the first by a politician since military and police authorities started a crackdown last week on all-egged "criminal and anti-social elements."

President Zia Ul-Haq last Saturday put the number of people

arrested since the crackdown began a few days earlier at 2,132.

Most of them belonged to Sind, the home province of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and the Punjab, the country's most populous province.

Since then the authorities have reported 238 more arrests in Sind. President Zia, who arrived here Tuesday for a brief visit, told reporters that there had been some incidents of subversion, robberies and lawlessness and the sole purpose of the crackdown was to exercise control on people responsible for such acts.

Four of five other parties represented at Maulana Noorani's news conference are members of the eight-party Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) alliance that includes the Pakistani People's Party (PPP) of Mr. Bhutto.

Maulana Noorani said jails, police detention centres, forts and police training camps were overflowing with detainees who, he charged, were being beaten up and "tortured mercilessly."

The president told reporters he was confident there would be a "positive response" from India, which called off a second round of talks due to have begun in Islamabad last Monday.

India's Foreign Minister K. Natwar Singh said he would be in New Delhi Monday to discuss the situation between the two countries.

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